
List of Terms

ACD

Automatic Call Distribution.

ACD DN

Automatic Call Distribution Directory Number (pilot DN of an ACD queue).

ASIC

Application-Specific Integrated Circuit. A microprocessor chip designed to do specific tasks; providing graphics capability is one such task.

BIOS

Basic Input/Output System. A set of permanently stored program outlines in buffers that allow software to interact with hardware components (e.g., keyboard) in a device-independent manner.

CDN

Control DN for conference and chairperson access.

CE

Common Equipment.

CE-MUX

Common Equipment bus with MULTipleXed address and data.

CO

Central Office.

CCITT

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee.

CPE

Customer Premise Equipment. Equipment that resides on a customer's premises and is controlled by the customer as opposed to the Central Office

CPU

Central Processing Unit. A chip that performs logic, control, and arithmetic functions. The part of the switch that performs these functions and any others needed to carry out call processing.

CRT

Terminal.

CSA

Canadian Standards Association.

dB

Decibel.

dBm

Decibel with reference to Miliwatt.

DID

Direct Inward Dial trunk.

DMA

Direct Memory Access.

DN

Directory Number.

DIN

A German manufacturer of electronic devices for interconnection and other purposes.

DS-30X

Parallel serial transmission from a superloop (XNET) card to a Controller Card in an IPE shelf.

DRAM

Dynamic Random Access Memory. A type of semi-conductor memory that is characterized by its high density (smaller packages for a given amount of memory). It typically has slower access time as compared with SRAM and requires external memory refresh circuitry.

DSP

Digital Signal Processing. A specialized computer chip that performs speedy and complex operations on digitized waveforms. Useful in processing sound and video.

DTMF

Dual Tone Multi-Frequency. A term describing push-button or touch-tone dialing.

EAR

Enhanced ACD Routing.

EEPROM

Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory device.

EMC

Electro-Magnetic Compatibility. Refers to equipment units that are collectively performing each of their functions without causing or suffering unacceptable degradation due to electromagnetic interference from other equipment/systems in the same environment.

EMI

(ElectroMagnetic Interference) - Unwanted electromagnetic coupling, such as a ham radio heard on an electric organ or church music heard in hearing aids. Also known as "static".

EPLD

Erasable Programmable Logic Device. An electronic device for performing logical operations that can easily be erased and reprogrammed.

ESD

Electro-Static Discharge.

ESS

Environmental Stress Screening

EST

Environmental Stress Testing.

EXUT

Enhanced Universal Trunk card.

Field programmable

A program to which changes can be made while it is installed.

FCC

Federal Communication Commission.

Firmware

Hardwired logic, software, data, and programming instructions such as that stored by threading wires through ferrite cores. May also refer to software programmed in the factory or burnt in in the field, and is semipermanently stored within ROM.

Flash memory

Electrically erasable memory that is non-volatile (not affected by power disruptions).

FPGA

Field Programmable Gate Array.

HI

Host Interface- DSP to MPU

ID

Identification.

IDE

Integrated Drive Electronics. A low-cost hard disk drive interface.

IPE

Intelligent Peripheral Equipment - A range of cards that contain micro-processors that provide off-loading of the CPU function and the flexibility to make changes to the system's parameters without revising the hardware.

IVR

Interactive Voice Response. An application that allows telephone callers to interact with a host computer via pre-recorded messages and prompts.

Kernel

That part of a computer's operating system that performs basic functions like switching between tasks.

LED

Light Emitting Diode.

Loader

A device that moves a program or data from a floppy or hard disk and stores it into a computer's RAM memory.

MINT

Message INTerrupt. This occurs when a message being transmitted receives an interrupt signal from an outside device, which must process a task of its own. Then the transmission of the original message can resume, or be resent.

M1

Meridian 1 switch.

MMail

Meridian Mail. Nortel's proprietary voice processing platform.

MMI

Man-Machine Interface.

MPU

Microprocessor Unit in the MICB card.

MTBF

Mean Time Between Failure. A measure of reliability: the time that a user may reasonably expect a device or system to work before an incapacitating fault occurs. Also, the average number of hours between one random failure and the next under stated conditions.

MTTR

Mean Time To Repair. The average time required for corrective maintenance.

MWI

Message Waiting Indicator; a lamp or other visual display on a telephone set that informs the user that one or more messages have been left in the user's voice box.

NTP

Northern Telecom Publications; customer documentation. Each NTP is identified by a unique ten-digit publication number.

OA&M

Operations, Administration, and Maintenance.

OEM

Original Equipment Manufacturers

OTP

One-Time Programmable. Name given to a type of PCMCIA card.

PAS

Product Administration System.

PBX

Private Branch eXchange. A telephony switch that is privately owned.

PCB

Printed Circuit Board.

PCM

Pulse Code Modulation. A method for encoding an analog voice signal into a digital bit stream.

PCMCIA

Personal Computer Memory Card International Association. This organization has defined a credit card sized plug-in board for use in PCs. These cards are the only way to get to a laptop bus without using a docking station. In addition, application software can be stored on the card into system address space so that the software can run directly from the card, resulting in a faster start and less memory required from the host computer.

PRS

Problem Reporting System. A procedure followed by Nortel when customers (internal or external) find an error and file a Problem Report form with a committee that manages the PR System. The committee determines who should receive the report, and then this individual or team must "clear the PR" by describing or demonstrating how the problem was addressed.

RTC

Real Time Clock. System clocking influenced/determined by connection to a time process external to processing by the system.

SBC

Sub-Band Coding. Algorithm used by Meridian Mail and NGen for compressing speech data down to just over a quarter of its original size.

Scalable architecture

A way of designing a system that allows it to be resized with relative ease; the cost required to increase its size in proportion to the new size.

SCSA

Signal Computing System Architecture. A generalized open-system architecture describing the components and specifying the interfaces for a signal processing system for PC-based voice processing, call processing, and telecom switching.

SCSI

Small Computer System Interface. A device that enables computers to cable-connect to networks or external tape units/hard drives.

SDI

Serial Data Interface. For some Meridian switches, provides ports between the CPU and external devices like a teletype or maintenance telephone. More generally, an SDI is a mechanism for changing the parallel arrangement of data within computers to the serial form used on transmission lines, and vice versa.

SL-1

Generic term given to Nortel digital switches. Meridian 1 refers specifically to the current series of Nortel PBX's

SMP

System Management Project/Product. An OA&M GUI interface to Nortel switches now being developed.

STA

Single Terminal Access.

VGA

Video Graphics Adapter. A computer adapter that provides high resolution graphics and 256 colors.

UART

Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter.

UI

User Interface.

.WAV

File format used for storing voice files created under Microsoft Windows.